

loans for 1889, 1890, and 1891 was \$1,910,760; in 1892 it was \$1,973,540; for 1888 it was \$1,557,300; and for 1887 it was \$1,477,485. As already stated the average revenue, including land sales, for the five years ending 1886, was \$1,291,407. As compared with this the revenue, excluding land sales, for 1891—which we are told was the year of terrible depression—was \$1,973,540, which shows an increase over the average, including land sales, for the five years ending 1886 of more than 50 per cent. So much for the past and present. As regards the coming year, I should like to see the first estimate of the revenue, which has been put at \$1,065,395. The estimate is with great caution in view of the fact that we are about to contract a loan. It was obviously my duty in the face of that fact to be very careful that my estimate of revenue should be moderate, cautious, and practically certain of realization. I have very confidently that it will be realised, and I shall be disappointed if it is not exceeded. But moderate as it is that estimate of revenue shows a surplus over the estimated ordinary expenditure. The estimated ordinary expenditure, being observed, is smaller than for any previous year. As stated above, the first reading of the Bill, the Supply Bill for 1892, shows a loss on exchange the sum of \$77,661. In excess of the provision made in the Supply Bill for 1892 it also includes an entirely new item of \$40,000 to meet charges in connection with the proposed loan, a larger provision for civil pensions by \$5,400, and a well-earned provision for Hospital expenses by \$7,421, and yet the estimate of revenue shows a surplus over expenditure which is for every year to hope may be more than realised. I am, therefore, I can say no ground for alarm and every reason for congratulation for satisfaction. But, say the unofficial members of the Colony must be in a bad way because your Excellency has said a loan is necessary. Certainly a loan is necessary, but does it follow that the Colony is in a bad way financially? Not at all. For what purpose is the loan required? Not for our ordinary expenditure but expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary. I should like to know in what country in the world it is found practicable to construct extraordinary public works of the great magnitude of those now in progress in Hong Kong. In view of current revenue. Has it been found practicable in Hong Kong, I think? Certainly not. It has been necessary, however, to bring them to their present point only by utilising the balances accruing from our previous loan. In the fact that we are about to contract a loan for Public Works Extraordinary there is no indication whatever that the Colony is in a bad way financially. We are merely about to do what would be done in similar circumstances—and properly done—in every country in the world. So far from the Colony being in a bad condition financially I am, as of opinion that the present provision I made, as it should be made, for Public Works Extraordinary by a loan, the Colony will be in a better way than ever. The position financially will, it has ever been. But assuming (for the sake of argument)—although I do not admit it for a single moment—that the unofficial members are correct in their estimate of the financial position, what shall I then say of their action? They say in fact, here is a magnificent Colony going to wreck and ruin, and we must try a most drastic remedy to save it, at all hazards. Ought any; and how do they propose to do it? Simply by reducing certain official salaries. A small amount will this reduction of salaries give? The Colony will be greatly benefited financially. Your Excellency will greatly credit me when I tell you that the amount which this heroic remedy will place at their disposal for the salvation of the Colony will fall far short of the modest sum of \$50,000. The gross amount of the increase to salaries granted under the general scheme in 1891 was \$51,987. If this increase is taken away, the light of making remittances at 4/3; the drawing of pay while on leave at 4/2; and pensions at 4/3 to the dollar. If we were to withdraw conditionally on the ground of this reduction of salaries the increase was granted, it will be a matter of course that we cannot state the exact extent to which the apparent gross saving will thereby be reduced, but it will be very considerable, and it is probable that the net saving would not exceed £5,000 per annum; so that, according to that, the colony is sliding down a steep slope towards financial ruin, and its fatal course is to be arrested by the immediate reduction of certain salaries and the consequent saving of £5,000 per annum. Was there ever a more important and lame conclusion? I am almost tempted to ask, can they really be so stupid as to suppose that the Extraordinary effect certain economies in salaries when opportunity offers by the occurrence of vacancies, but why? Because you consider the colony is on the road to ruin? Not at all; but because you consider, say you have more than once stated, that the Civil Service is over-manned and the clerical service in some instances overpaid; and because wasteful and excessive expenditure is wrong in any circumstances whatever, and you will, at the earliest possible moment, without being guilty of a breach of good faith or without prejudice to vested interest, effect retrenchment. But if you say, as you have said, that the colony has been taken by the unofficial members of the financial position of the colony what would your duty be then? Could you sit, be content with the proposed reduction of certain official salaries producing only a saving of £6,000 per annum? Would you have considered that you had done your duty when you had trundled this mill in the face of the Niagara of impending catastrophe? Certainly not. You would find it your duty to approach the subject in a business and business-like manner. Obviously the effect of the remedy would be to restore whole of the expenditure and service, the whole members of our taxation and to consider whether some class of the community were not bearing a disproportionately light share of the general burden. I do not say that the necessity for such action may never arise, but I do most emphatically deny that it has arisen or that there are any indications that it is impending or near at hand, and if unfortunately it should arrive your Excellency will meet it with measures which will be at once both equitable and adequate. We have heard a good deal lately about the necessity of the officials of the colony to the government of the Colony, but those who favour that view cannot but deplore the action taken by the unofficial members on this occasion, for assuredly whatever else it may betoken, it does not betoken any marked capacity for administration. They have in the first instance misjudged the financial position, and they have in the second instance been content to suggest a remedy which would be utterly inadequate in their judgment of the position. I am, therefore, of opinion that the officials to add that they could not possibly have chosen a more inopportune time for their ill-considered declaration. We are just about to go on the market for a loan, and their erroneous estimate of the position of the colony is eminently calculated to prejudice the credit of the colony. If our loan is floated on less advantageous terms than would otherwise have been obtainable, the colony will have to thank the unofficial members for it. I can only hope, sir, that the facts and figures of the natural consequences of some measure of retrenchment will be sufficient to induce the officials to action. It is my desire to treat the unofficial members with all possible courtesy and respect but I would have done wrong had I allowed that to interfere with my discharge of an imperative public duty, and there is no escape from the conclusion that is proposing the extreme step of reducing certain official salaries.

they have made a proposal which as they have said themselves can be justified only by their conviction that the Government will only in a condition to call for such reduction and which at the same time would have been indubitably inadvisable had their conviction been well founded. At the same time in so doing they have made a serious tactical blunder and they have done what in time lay to act at a singularly inopportune juncture in such a manner as to injure the credit of the Colony. For the reasons I have stated the Government will vote against the amendment.

Hon. C. P. Chater—I have listened with very great interest to the remarks of the hon. Colonial Secretary and there are one or two points which I should like to address the Council upon. The first one is the statement in his speech to the effect that the salaries of the officials having been decided upon by the Secretary of State the officials were not going to reduce their salaries until the Secretary of State decided otherwise. A second or two previous to the speech of the hon. Colonial Secretary the hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce read out the very words of Lord Knutsford, wherein he distinctly states that the salaries were raised on the understanding that they should be reconsidered when the time came for the Council report. The fact is that at the end of each year for the following year I contend that it is exactly what we have been doing. I contend that at the meeting of the Finance Committee these salaries were reconsidered and the majority in that Finance Committee decided that they should be reduced. The next point is that I would like to refer to with regard to what the hon. Colonial Secretary has said as to the future of the colony. He has told us that the shipping of the port has increased and will probably eclipse anything that has hitherto had been there. He has said that he has further gone into many details and drawn a very rosy picture of the prospects of this colony. No man, in my opinion, would be better pleased than I to see that that picture realised, but at the same time I look upon the facts and figures. He has given us a large number of figures and I have not been able to follow them up so closely as I should like, but I take what he has given us in the draft estimates for 1891, and I will first deal with the revenue. There the revenue for 1891 is given as \$2,016,000, and for 1892 as \$2,094,000—a decided falling off—and for 1893 is estimated at \$1,908,000. Upon that revenue the Government have to run the colony. I have to say that the revenue has fallen off. But go further. The figures are given for 1891 of \$1,906,000 are merely an estimate. He has taken the trouble to say that it is a very true estimate, as true as can be. The Colonial Secretary—Cautious, I said, Hon. C. P. Chater—But I contend that these estimates are very seldom, if ever, realised, and who can tell that this sum, which is less than 1890, and considerably less than 1891, will be realised? I don't sit, sir, though I sincerely hope that it will be. The next thing I come to is the expenditure. There, again, in the same draft estimates, which have been given to us, I find that for 1891 the estimate is \$2,449,000, for 1892 \$2,443,000, and in 1893 to be \$2,316,000. But, sir, in the figures before you, take into consideration the amount included for public works extraordinary, for that is an item which you can estimate as low or as you please. You have for public works extraordinary \$581,000 in 1891 \$686,000 in 1892, and what have you this year—\$417,000. Take off the expenditure for public works extraordinary and you have the ordinary expenditure in 1891 for \$1,825,000. In 1892 \$1,773,000, and the estimate for 1893 \$1,860,000, which is more than 1891 and 1892 or 1892 more than 1891. I have not been a guest here on this Council, but in the hour while I have been here I scarcely recollect a single meeting where we have not had financial minutes put before us by your Excellency. These are the estimates for 1891, but how much more has to be paid I cannot guess, but that we have a meeting of the Finance Committee after nearly every meeting of the Council there is no doubt. Only the other day we passed an immense vote for surplus expenditure for 1891. What we have had to vote at the end of 1894 and 1895 was for 1893 or 1894. Taking these figures into consideration we decided that the time had come when the fulfilment of the promise, the distinct promise made to us by Mr. (now Sir) Francis Fleming, by Sir William De Vosz, and confirmed by Lord Knutsford in the very words which were read out to you a few minutes ago, should be realised, and that is why we come before you and ask you to consider the matter and reduce the salaries to what they were in 1891. There is one other point which my hon. friend has reminded me of. The hon. Colonial Secretary has said that the revenue of \$300,000 and said that the Government were not going to touch the official salaries. He is right. But, sir, that is not the case. We have asked that certain other items be reduced and putting them altogether it will amount to a large sum.

The question was then put to the vote, the motion being carried by the Unofficial Majority. The whole of the Estimates were similarly carried.

The Council adjourned until the 14th Dec.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

A Paris bromide is 4 1/2 x 6 inches high.

Germany's baby Princess has been christened Victoria Louise.

The Prince of Montenegro is showing symptoms of mental trouble.

In Ireland there are 40,000 mud cabins considering of but a shingle room.

Married couples in Norway are privileged to ride on railways at fare and a half.

The centenary of the passage of the first drove of slaves in France is just occurred.

The Government of France are to be forced with 700,000 additional soldiers.

Mr. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is on sale throughout Holland, under the title "De Neger Kat."

The French War Office has provided for the movement of between 6,000 and 7,000 bicyclists for war.

Some of the houses in Berlin are numbered with luminous figures, which are easily visible at night.

Slavery prevails all over Madagascar. There are no slaves in France. Families can be sold into slavery for debt.

In Sweden and Norway it is a crime to make any profit on the sale of liquor; it must be dispensed at cost.

A monument to Millet has been unveiled at Cherbourg, France, with great ceremony, and is pronounced a fine work of art.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland formerly Mrs. Blair, is engaged in a newspaper war with her stepson, the present Duke.

A railway, 200 miles long, is soon to be built across the Caucasus Mountains, the important Caucasus of the ancients.

A promising lead was taken to the Cardiff Infirmary not long ago to be relieved of fifty-three scabs which he had swallowed for "keeps."

A combined piano and organ is the invention of a Munchen musician, who is to send one of his instruments to the World's Fair.

In Paris the authorities are endeavoring to stop the huge picture sales, constantly occurring, and at which many are swindled.

The Government of Russia are planning to nearly double that of France while the German population increases faster than that of any other country.

It is officially announced in Spain that the new commercial treaty between Spain and the United States, covering trade in the Antilles, is favorable to Spanish industries.

The Krupps have sent an agent to investigate the quality of iron-ore deposits in Labrador, where they hope to get a cheaper supply than they now obtain in Spain.

France has a population of 38,218,000, comprising about 10,000,000 families, and of these 2,000,000 couples have no children, while 2,000,000 have only one child each.

Mr. Gladstone is threatened with fencible cataract of the eye that was injured by a missile at Chester in July last, but the disease has thus far made only slight progress.

A firm of women tea merchants in London owns in Ceylon an estate on which only women are employed to pick, blend, and pack, etc. It takes women to get up a ton.

According to intelligence received at Marseilles, from Aden, the slave trade on the east coast of Africa is again increasing, owing to the high prices now offered for slaves.

The Pope is receiving numerous letters from prelates throughout Europe playing that Columbus shall be beatified. The letters have been referred to the Congregation of Rites.

A report comes from Kieft that the Government has purchased all the railways in the south western part of Russia, and that the formal transfer will take place on January 1st.

A pneumatic tube connects Paris with Berlin. It is used for postal purposes, and makes it possible for a letter mailed in Paris to be delivered in Berlin in thirty-five minutes.

A receptacle for cinerary urns has been erected in Kensal Green Cemetery, London. It is a handsome structure of Caen stone, decorated with Siena and roge royal murbles.

A curious circumstance, says the New York *Tribune*, in connection with the recent epidemic of cholera at Hamburg, was the departure of all the birds from the city a few days prior to the outbreak.

At the opening of the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway a curious Moslem rite was observed. Three sheep were slaughtered and their blood besprinkled on the rails before the first train was allowed to proceed upon its journey.

Arabi Pasha has written to the London *Times* that his eyes and his general health are suffering from the climate of the spicy isle of Ceylon, where he has lived as an exiled prisoner since he attempted to secure the independence of Egypt from British domination.

The thrifty Scotchman who manages the affairs of the town of Paisley recently discovered a new means of turning an honest penny to the town's benefit. They have leased the public street lamp-posts to an advertising firm to be fitted up, with frames for the display of advertising posters.

While the zone tariff system on the Hungarian State railways has proved to be an excellent thing for the people, it is not an unmix'd evil, for now the Minister of Finance asks for an appropriation of \$15,000,000 to pay for the extra cars, locomotives and tracks to accommodate the increased traffic.

There are now over 100,000 Jews in the Holy Land. The Jewish population there at present is larger than it has been at any other time since the end of the first century of the Christian era. Nearly four-fifths of them all have gone hither from other countries within the last few years.

Some English newspaper women who wanted to find out whether the people who sing in the London streets make a good living or not, put in a disguise and, taking a guitar, went out to try it for themselves. After singing and playing for an hour and a half they had collected 3s. 4d. And they were only amateurs at it, and with no previous experience in playing the cello.

In the intensity of Ireland's struggles for Home Rule, and Irishmen's efforts to possess their native land, the fact that Scotchmen too, are with equal earnestness, but perhaps with less demonstrative enthusiasm, engaged in a similar crusade, is apt to be pretty generally overlooked, except when some especially significant turn of affairs brings it up for the moment. Scotland wants Home Rule, and Scotchmen are working for it, and have been for a number of years, and never more earnestly than now.

"We'll have the land that bore us,
As our fathers had before us."

was a motto which a traveller saw a few weeks ago worked out in evergreens across the wall of a country school in Shropshire.

DEAFNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noise in the Head, of 14 years standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars free. Address HERBERT CLIFTON, 8, Shepherd's Place, Kennington Park, London, S.E., Eng.—[Advt.]

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"
Captain J. G. Olcott, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 8th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1892. [1189]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "CATHERINE APCAR" are hereby informed, that their goods will be delivered from alongside the Cargo Lashing on discharge or remaining on board after the risk and expense will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited, Wanchai.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1892. [1186]

NOTICE.

NOW READY!

THE "BOKHARA" DISASTER.

A FULL DESCRIPTIVE REPORT of the "BOKHARA" DISASTER.

With all Particulars, Reports of Interviews with SURVIVORS, the Cruise of the *Thales*, official reports of the Chief Officer, the *Anchor*, and the *Porpoise*, the MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY and its FINDING, experiences of other Steamers in the same Typhoon, the *Normand* Disaster, &c., &c.,

(All carefully Revised and Edited),
NOW READY.

THIS IS THE ONLY COMPLETE REPORT OF THE DISASTER.

PRICEFIFTY CENTS.

Orders should be sent in to
THE MANAGER
Hongkong Telegraph Office,
Raffles Hill.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1892.

To-day's
Advertisements.

GRAND ASSAULT-AT-ARMS
AND
MILITARY SPECTACULAR EXHIBITION.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB
AND
THE 1ST BATTERY SHROPSHIRE
LIGHT INFANTRY.

(By the courtesy of Lieut-Colonel RAVENHILL,
assisted by
THE HONGKONG REGIMENT,
(By the courtesy of Lieut-Col. BARROW),
THE ASIATIC ARTILLERY
(By the courtesy of Capt. P. SIMMONDS, R.A.),
SQUAD FROM H.M.S. "IMPERIEUSE"
(By kind permission of Capt. J. M. MCQUEEN),
THE HONGKONG ARTILLERY
VOLUNTEERS,
(By the courtesy of Capt. J. MACCALLUM),
and
THE VICTORIA ENGLISH SCHOOL,
(By the courtesy of the HEAD MASTER,
Mr. W. BRADWOOD).

Presided over by
H.E. the Governor, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON,
K.C.M.G.,
and under the distinguished Patronage of Major-
General G. DIGBY BARKER, C.B.,
and
Commodore BURY PALLISER, R.N.

TO BE HELD IN THE
THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL,
THIS EVENING
(FRIDAY), the 2nd December, 1892.

Doors open at 8 30 P.M.
Commencing 9 o'clock prompt.

The splendid Band of the 1st Shropshire Light
Infantry will play Selections during the
evening.
(By kind permission of Lt.-Col. RAVENHILL
and OFFICERS of the Regiment).

The performance will include
EXERCISES on the Horizontal Bar, Parallel
Bars, and Vaulting Horse.

EXHIBITIONS OF LIGHT, Middle and Heavy
weight Boxing, Single Stick, Quarterstaff
Bayonet, Fo. Bayonet, Sword Exercise.
Indian Club, Swinging, Dumb-bells and
Musical Drill.

INDIAN WRESTLERS, PATHAN WAR
DANCE, STATUE DANCE, HORNPipe,
the CLOWN ACROBATS, BOB and NABOB,
MARVELLOUS CONTOURIONS, by an
UNIQUE GYMNOSTUS HUMANUS, etc.

Concluding with
A NIGHT ATTACK ON A BRITISH
BIVOUAC on the March to Kabul.

Camp Fire Songs—Mountain Avillery, Realistic
Indian Guerilla Warfare, Reputable of
the Afghans, After the Battle).

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Stalls \$2.00
Back Seats 1.00
Soldiers and Sailors 50

Box plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
Tickets may also be obtained from
Staff Sgt.-J. TENNANT,
Instructor to the Club.
And from Members of the Committee.

Late Terms. REFRESHMENTS.
Hongkong, December, 1892. [1177]

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR-SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUL.
The Company's Steamship.

"HAILOONG,"
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at
daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1892. [1185]

DILIGENTIA LODGE

OF INSTRUCTION.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zealand Street, on THURSDAY, the 8th
instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1892. [1187]

T. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG.
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY, the 12th
instant, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1892. [1188]

Intimations.

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, DAGULAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1902. [1966]

Ten Pounds
IN
Two Weeks
Think of it!

As a Flesh Producer there can be
no question but that

SCOTT'S
EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil & Hypophosphites
Of Lime and Soda

Is without a rival. Many have gained a
pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS &
COLDS, & ALL FORMS OF WASTING
DISEASES. As palatable as Milk, and
three times as effective as plain Oil.
Be sure you get the genuine as there
are poor imitations.
Sold by all Chemists.

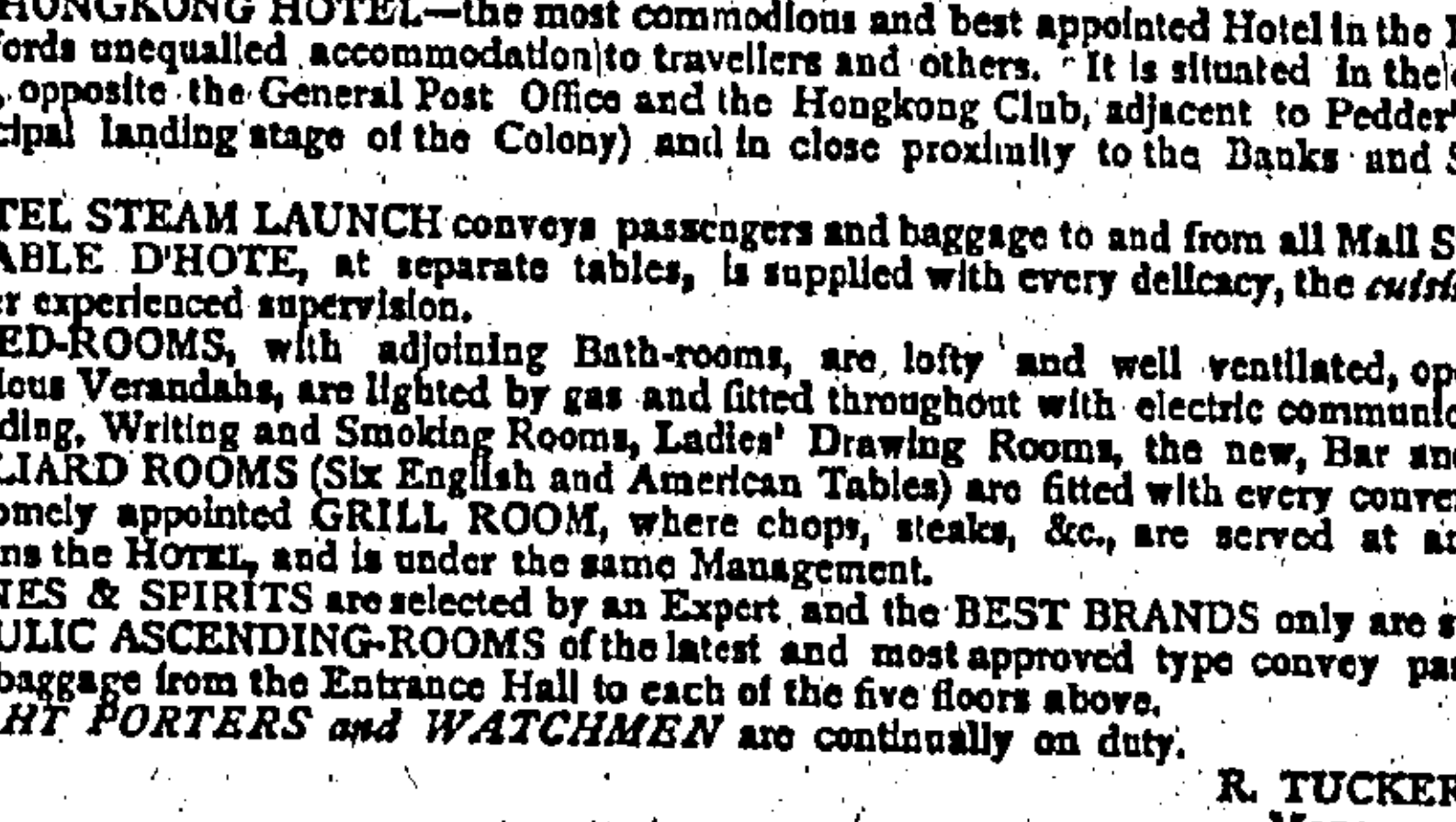
SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED,
47 FARRINGTON ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China:
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (Limited),
Raffles Place, Singapore.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. R. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.



THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The **HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH** conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. The **TABLE D'HOË**, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

The **BED-ROOMS**, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications. The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public **BILLIARD ROOMS** (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience. A handsomely appointed **GRILL ROOM**, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour. The **WINES & SPIRITS** are selected by an Expert, and the **BEST BRANDS** only are supplied. **HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS** of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

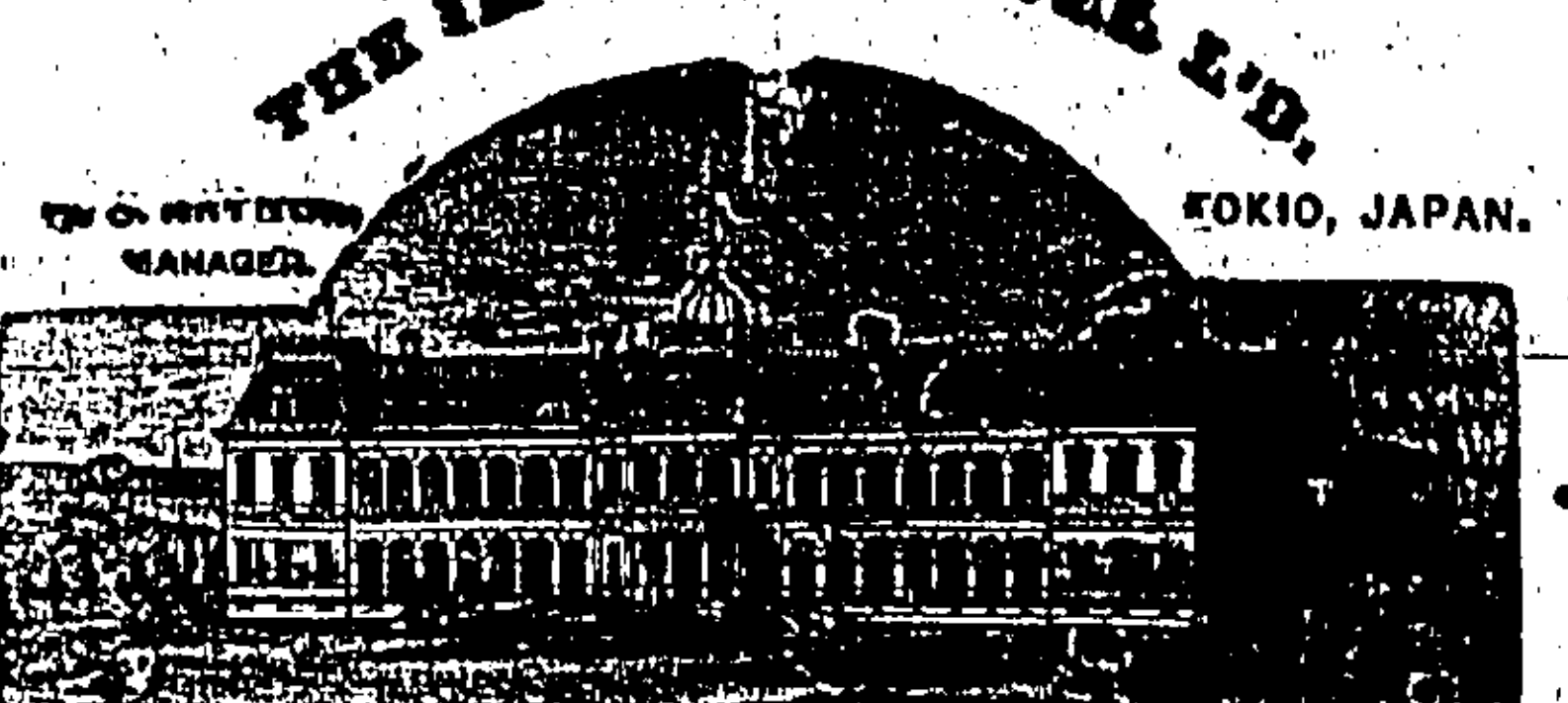
NIGHT PORTERS and **WATCHMEN** are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL J.P.O.

THE CHIEF PUBLIC OFFICER, TOKIO, JAPAN.



THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.
(Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)

THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the Chief Public Offices.

There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommodations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokio are countless, and the religious and moral festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers and jugglers make the capital their head-quarters.

RATES, \$3 TO \$4.50 PER DAY.

C. S. ARTHUR,
Manager.

[166] Hongkong, 30th November, 1892.

FOR WINTER WEAR.

EX S.S. "BENLEDI"

HAND-SEWN, PORPOISE-HIDE, CALF and PATENT LEATHER WALKING and DRESS BOOTS and SHOES.

HAND-KNIT WORSTED and CASHMERE SOCKS in DARK STEEL, NAVY BLUE and BLACK.

SHOOTING and CYCLING STOCKINGS.

SPARKENHOE-HYGENIC UNDERCLOTHING.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

[42]

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL,

Telegraphic address, EXCISIOR, Hongkong. 1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. TELEPHONE No. 35.

A. B. C. Code.

TARIFF FROM DECEMBER 1ST, 1892, UNTIL APRIL 30TH, 1893, SUBJECT TO ACCOMMODATION BEING AVAILABLE.

Board and Lodging by the Day, one person	3.00
Board and Lodging by the Day for Married Couples occupying one room	4.50
Board and Lodging by the Month, one person	60.00
Board and Lodging by the Month for Married Couples occupying one room	100.00

(CHILDREN BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)

Sitting-room by the Day	2.50	Tiffin	1.50
Sitting-room by the Month	30.00	Dinner	1.00
Extra Bed-room by the Day	2.00	European Servants by the Day	1.00
Extra Bed-room by the Month	20.00	European Servants by the Month	20.00
Bed and Breakfast	2.50	Chinese Servants by the Day	0.15
Breakfast	0.75		

TRAMWAY TICKETS will be supplied to RESIDENTS and VISITORS at the Hotel at reduced rates.—For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, to R. ISHERWOOD, Manager, Mount Austin Hotel.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1892.

[1018]

LEVY HERMANOS.

HAVE just received a splendid assortment of latest NOVELTIES suited for Seasonable presents.

Also arrived, by French Mail Steamer *Yarra*, the principal of this Firm, bringing a fine assortment of JEWELLERY and WATCHES, newest designs and most elegant ever seen in Hongkong.

LEVY HERMANOS,
10, Queen's Road Central,
Opposite Telegraph Company,
Hongkong, 26th November, 1892. [1174]

LEVY HERMANOS.

IMPORTERS of JEWELLERY and DIAMONDS in great variety; by every Mail, consignments of latest Novelties from Europe.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, and WATCHES of all kinds. HARMONIC TIME-PIECES, and all kinds of Opticians' Goods.

LEVY HERMANOS,
10, Queen's Road Central,
Opposite the Telegraph Companies' Office,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1892. [924]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
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